ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Johnston Art Collection.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Fair.
ASSOCIATION HALL.—Reading. Prof. Locke Richardson.
CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture. James T. Fields.
ELEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Sermon. Mrs. Van Cott. HELLER'S WONDER THEATER.—Magical and Musical Per-

formance.
KARLERY.—Art Exhibition.
MASONIC TEMPLE.—Daytime only. Fair.
MASONIC TEMPLE.—Cromwell's Illuminated Illustrations.
NEW-YORK AQUARUM.—Day and Evening.
STEINWAY HALL.—Benefit Brooklyn Sufferers. Shannon.

Index to Abvertisemenis.

AMUREMENTS-6th Page-5th and 6th columns.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS-8th Page-6th column.
BILLIARDS-8th Page-6th column.
HOARD AND ROOM-6th Page-4th and 5th columns.
COMPORATION NOTICES-6th Page-2d column.
DANGING ACADEMIES-6th Page-2d column.
DENTISTRY -8th Page-6th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES-8th Page-6th column.
DENT GOODS-9th Page-1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

DRY GOODS—9th Page—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th colunds.

FISANCIAL—8th Page—6th column.

FISE ARTS—6th Page—6th column.

FURNITURE—9th Page—6th column.

HOTELS—6th Page—6th column.

ICS CREAM—8th Page—6th column.

ICS CREAM—8th Page—6th column.

INSTRCTION—6th Page—1st and 2d columns.

INSTRCTION—6th Page—1st and 2d columns.

LECTURES AND MEXITINS—6th Page—6th column.

MARBIAGES AND DEATHS—5th Page—6th column.

MILLYNEUS—7th Page—5th column; 10th Page—3d,
4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

MISCELLANEOUS—7th Page—5th column;

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—6th column.

PROPOSALS—8th Page—6th column:

CHARLES BY AUCTION—6th Page—3d column;

BROOKLYN—6th Page—3d column; COUNTRY—6th Page
—3d column; TO EXCHANGE—6th Page—3d column.

BALES BY AUCTION—6th Page—6th column.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—9th Page—2d column;

FEMALES—9th Page—2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th columns.

STEAMBOATS—AND KALEOADS—7th Page—5th and 6th columns.

STEAMBOATS—AND KALEOADS—7th Page—5th and 6th columns.

columns.

BTEAMERS. OCEAN-6th Page-3d and 4th columns.

TRACHERS-6th Page-2d column.

TO LET-CITY PROPERTY-6th Page-3d column; BROOK-LYN-6th Page-3d column; COUNTRY-6th Page-3d column.

To Whom It May Concern-6th Page-2d column. Winter Resorts-6th Page-5th column.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-In Mexico, President Lerdo and his Cabinet have been made prisoners by Gen. Diaz's forces; Gen. Escobedo has been shot. ——— A fresh war tax has been levied in Turkey. = Roumania has resolved not to oppose the entry of the Russian army. = The Marquis of Salisbury has had an interview with the Sultan. = President Mac-Mahon and the Republicans continue at variance regarding the Ministry.

Domestic.-There has been another disturbance in Abbeville County, S. C.; the rifle clubs came out, and 10 colored prisoners were shot, === Senator Gordon replies to-day to Gov. Chamberlain's dispatches to THE TRIBUNE. - Doubt is beginning to be felt at Washington of the practicability and propriety of a constitutional amendment changing the mode of counting the electoral vote.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Brooklyn buried 100 unrecognized or friendless victims of the disaster in a common grave at Greenwood, and many private funerals were held. The public regret and sympathy were expressed in three large meetings yesterday TRIBUNE investigations verify 271 names of the lost. = A high north-west gale caused several accidents in the city and the harbor. - Gold, 10718, 107, 10714. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 93210 cents. Stocks active; early irregular, but all closing weak.

THE WEATHER,-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate snowfall and more moderate temperature. Thermometer yesterday, 7°, 17°, 15°.

Ten colored prisoners shot on their way to jail-this is an unpleasant story to come from a State where Gen. Wade Hampton vows that all is neace.

Senator Gordon challenges the recent statements of Gov. Chamberlain in a dispatch printed elsewhere. For what he is, Senator Gordon always deserves a hearing; as to what he says, readers can draw their own con-

Mr. O'Conor's letter in opposition to Mr. Danforth's election to the bench of the Court of Appeals seems to have had no unfavorable effect. The official returns show that Mr. Danforth ran closer to Gov. Morgan than Judge Earl to Mr. Robinson.

Thomas Carlyle's terse and vigorous letter on the Eastern question has appeared opportunely. It is a strong reënforcement to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and others who are resolved that England shall not go to war to uphold the Mohammedan power.

The Constitutional Amendments scored a handsome vote at the election-more than half a million each. Yet there were more than 80,000 electors who cast ballots against them. It was just as well that people were waked up to the necessity of voting for them.

Elsewhere are given full accounts of the last two days of mourning in Brooklyn, where on one day one grave receives a hundred dead, and the next the whole city is given up to public manifestation of its sorrow. It throws some little light into this somber picture to know that the verified number of the dead seems a little reduced from the first estimates. THE TRIBUNE's tables show now 271 names.

President Grant's conversation with Mr. Hewitt and Senator Randolph comes now in a new shape, but this is the official version and may be depended upon. The President's plan of getting eminent Democrats up to his end of Pennsylvania-ave., where he can give them a racy discourse of his own, is a good one. His judgment corresponds with that of most fairminded men who have studied the situation, and it is just as well that Democratic leaders should have the benefit of it in his own free talk, for that has the reputation of being much better than his writing.

A New-Orleans letter presents some important facts which must be taken into account in discussing the fairness of the action of the Louisiana Returning Board. The most important of them is that a large proportion of the evidence of intimidation introduced by Republicans cannot be legally considered, because it relates to occurrences taking place prior to the period of sixty days during which the supervisors of registration are required to them at par in coin. The act clearly contem-

contemplate only the consideration of acts committed during that time. On the other hand, it is conclusively shown that the Returning Board is not allowed the discretion of saying whether or not the vote shall be thrown out in a district where violence and intimidation are proved to have existed, but the law expressly provides that it shall be thrown out.

The execution of Gen. Escobedo adds another to the dark crimes which have disgraced the Mexican Republic. His services under Juarez when he overthrew the Empire at Queretaro and made Maximilian prisoner, entitled him to greater consideration from Gen. Diaz, then his companion in arms. But the latter evidently feared that his ill-got power would be insecure while so resolute a foe as Escobedo lived. The capture of President Lerdo and the execution of his minister have not, however, rendered Gen. Diaz's authority secure. Ex-Chief-Justice Iglesias, who is the legal President in case Mr. Lerdo has resigned, is sustained in the North, where his adherents hold Monterey and Saltillo. Although he tacks the military skill of Dictator Diaz he may prove an obstinate enemy. Should this turmoil continue, the prospect of our collecting the judgment of nearly \$4,000,-000 which we hold against Mexico will be exceedingly slight.

If there were no other inducement for France to remain neutral in regard to the Eastern crisis, the policy would be forced upon her now. She has her own troubles. The Marshal-President and the Legislative Assembly are in direct antagonism on the question of State appropriations for religious purposes. The members of the Ministry have tendered their resignation, which their Chief is not inclined to accept. Yet his opposition to the will of a majority of the Assembly is even more distinctly a resistance to the will of a larger majority of the people of France. If he were to dissolve the Assembly, the new election would speedily make the latter fact apparent. It is therefore very unlikely that the Government will force a crisis. The retention of the Ministry, with the single exception of Jules Simon in place of M. de Marcère (Minister of the Interior) will hardly be acceptable to the majority of the Assembly, which desires to see M. Dufaure also replaced. But the Marshal knows how to surrender when he is surrounded: the question is, simply, how he shall do it in the present case with the least sacrifice of dignity and authority.

MR. MORRILL'S REPORT.

Secretary Morrill's report has been subjected to much criticism from journals opposed to him politically, or in respect to the policy of resumption, or in respect to the payment of debt in silver, which it is not worth while to notice. Men who believe that a Republican cannot deal wisely with public finances, men who believe that resumption at any time or at taking care to state that, the fourteen obstithe time fixed by law is undesirable, men who believe in preferring silver to gold as our chief measure of values, must be expected to criticise the report of Mr. Morrill as sharply as they can; but their criticisms, happily, do not need reply. But other criticisms, notably by The Bulletin, though only in part well founded, deserve attention.

It is certainly an egregious blunder to assume that the Secretary-abandons the position of his predecessors with respect to the Sinking Fund. In reply to those who have claimed that the Government had not performed its obligations in this respect, Mr. Morrill shows that the actual reduction of debt has exceeded propose to abate further reductions on this account; on the contrary, he insists in his estimates and recommendations that at least as large a sum as that required by the act shall each year be applied to reduction of the debt. that there may be a small deficit this year and the next, if revenues do not improve, in view debt payment.

One other criticism of The Bulletin, however, seems in part well founded. The Secretary had urged that the "Resumption act de-"clared, in effect, a monetary system combined " of coin and national bank notes redeemable "in coin," and in other language apparently contemplates the complete extinguishment of the circulation of United States notes. The Bulletin is quite right in saying that the act itself does not warrant any such statement of its intent. It contemplates the payment and withdrawal, after Jan. 1, 1879, of as large part of the legal-tender circulation as will not float at par with coin, but only of that part. We speak of the act as it is, not of the act as it ought to be in the opinion of any of those who discuss it. There is no requirement that other legal tenders than those which may be presented for payment shall be paid, and it is certain that if the Treasury should redeem a considerable part of them, another considerable part would remain in circulation at par in coin. Nor does the law provide, as we believe it should, that the legal-tender quality of United States notes shall cease at a fixed date. Unless the act of January, 1875, be regarded as merely a step toward a policy not therein fully disclosed-an assumption which no one has the right to make-we must conclude that it contemplates a currency composed of three elements instead of two, namely, bank notes redeemable on demand in legal tenders, such legal tenders as may remain in circulation though redeemable in coin, and coin itself. of loss is greater than the chance of gain. If Respecting the merits or demerits of such a it were otherwise, there would be no system, as a permanent one, it is not now hells, no pools, no lotteries, no gift ennecessary to argue; the immediate point is terprises; nor would the wheel of fortune

that the law does not, as the Secretary's language seems to imply, provide for a complete retirement of legal tenders. On the other hand, The Bulletin seems to us clearly in error in saying that "when the act every high - minded and patriotic citirestricts the retiring of legal tenders to the limit of \$300,000,000, it evidently contemplates that not less than that amount should be retained in permanent use." A glance at fore, if it should turn out that the the law will show that the passage restricting dabblers in Mr. Morrissey's pools have merely the retirement applies only to the operations preceding resumption, and under the free banking provision. New bank notes may be issued without limit, but as long as the legal-tender circulation exceeds \$300,000,000 there shall be retired of legal tenders each month an law which all betters are supposed to recognize amount equal to 80 per cent of the new bank circulation. Palpably, this in no way implies that after resumption the volume of legal put up their money (or other people's money) tenders shall not be reduced by redemption below \$300,000,000. Moreover, there is a financial absurdity in The Bulletin's conception, namely, that the Government must continue indefinitely to reissue legal tenders to the amount of \$300,000,000, thus constantly depreciating them, even while it is redeeming

keep their books open. The law seems to plates that the Government shall keep in circulation only such legal tenders as will not come in for redemption, but will remain in

use at par. Admiring the report of Mr. Morrill as a docament clear in statement and sound in all other essentials, we have a single criticism to suggest which has not appeared elsewhere. It discusses with excellent good sense the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of accumulating the store of coin required for specie resumption with a volume of legal tenders exceeding \$300,000,000. But it then recommends, "as a further provision deemed essen-"tial to the purpose of resumption," a grant of power to exchange legal tenders for 412 per cent bonds. Such legislation may be wise, but the Secretary seems to us entirely in error in saying that it is "essential" to resumption. Every conceivable result that can be attained by the direct funding of legal tenders in bonds can also be attained under existing laws without alteration, by the sale of bonds for gold, the sale of gold for legal tenders, and the steady accumulation of the legal tenders themselves in the Treasury. No new law is needed, though one might greatly simplify the operation. No law is needed to authorize the Secretary to accumulate a large currency balance instead of a large coin balance. For all practical purposes, notes accumulated in the Treasury awaiting the day of payment are exactly the same as coin; it will cost less to accumulate them, and the effect of contraction of the currency in actual use will be entirely the same if the policy of the Secretary is made known.

A MISSOURI GPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Stiefel, the Republican electoral claimant from Missouri, is lazy. As a filler of vacancies he is not a success. Let him gaze upon the bright and shining record of the Democratic claimant in Oregon and emulate his example while it is not yet too late. According to Democratic law, as expounded by the Democratic Governor and Secretary of State in Oregon, Gen. Frost of Missouri being disqualified, Mr. Stiefel, his Republican competitor, is elected. True, the people voted by about 50,000 majority, more or less, that he was the man that they did not want. But Mr. Stiefel, we trust, is a reformer, and he has the bright example of Tilden and reform. He will find no difficulty in declaring himself Democratically if not duly elected. He has already demanded of the other electors that they proceed to act with him, and they have basely refused. Let him immediately assemble himself as an Electoral College, in any convenient bedroom or barroom, and proceed to "fill the "vacancies." He can elect fourteen judicious Republicans, no doubt, who will carefully vote for Tilden and Hendricks, while he votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Then let him appoint himself a messenger to take the certificate to Washington, as Cronin did from Oregon, first nately wicked electors who were chosen with him having refused to act, he has duly filled the vacancies according to law.

A trifling difficulty arises, which, however, Mr. Stiefel can overcome if he has as much pluck as an average Democrat. He lacks certificates. But he is an inferior person if he cannot steal them. The messenger appointed by the Democratic college has the documents about his person, or at his house, and with moderate courage they can be abstracted by fraud, or at the mouth of a pistol. This may seem a trifle irregular to those who have not studied Democracy and Reform. But Cronin stole the certificates granted to the majority the reduction required by the Sinking Fund of the electors from Oregon. It is Democratact by \$223,144,011 07. But he does not ically proper to steal certificates and votes. That, let us ever bear in mind, is Reform.

Armed with stolen certificates, and a record of votes cast, one for Hayes by himself and fourteen for Tilden by the persons chosen by him to fill the vacancies, Mr. Stiefel should Whether this policy be wise or unwise, it can- hie to Washington forthwith, and place his "trick" to secure a fair hearing in that matter of Cronin. Mr. Ferry, it is true, may reof the necessity of applying a certain sum to fuse to receive the worthless paper. In fact, we should rather think he would. He has no more business to accept a certificate of electoral votes from either Stiefel or Cronin than to accept a certificate of the electoral vote of New-York signed by any bootblack in this city. But perhaps, in order to avoid dispute, he may think it no harm to put Mr. Cronin's paper in a pigeon-hole, marked "bogus certificates," and in that case Stiefel's paper ought to keep it company. If they lie there until they are counted, either will be musty, moldy, and illegible through age before anybody disturbs it.

"ALL BETS OFF." There is consternation in the sensitive circles of speculation. Mr. John Morrissey, the autocratic stakeholder of gamblers gay and glum, has made up his eminently judicial mind to return to betters in his pool-room the money wagered on the election of President. However satisfactory this arrangement may be to those who have lost on Gov. Tilden, it will scarcely 'enrapture those who have won on Gov. Hayes. We must at once admit ourselves incompetent to discuss the casuistry of the question, and our sympathy with the sufferers by Mr. Chief-Justice Morrissey's dictum is about equal to our knowledge of what they call their "rights." We have always believed that better ways of investing money might be found than by putting it into the most morally pellucid pools. It is characteristic of all gambling that the risk whirl for the benefit of libraries, bridges, churches, any more than for the enrichment of managers and their locust swarm of local agents. Particularly must it be ungrateful to to have the election of a President made an occasion of greed of a specially disreputable sort. Therebeforded their fingers without putting a penny into their purses, besides losing a good deal of interest, we may say what we think of Mr. Morrissey's conduct without shedding any tears for his victims. We suppose that there is some and to be governed by; and according to that law we are inclined to believe that those who on the Republican candidate have fairly won their bets. At least the holder of the stakes is in too great a hurry to declare "all bets "off." His decision simply amounts to a declaration that nobody has been elected to the Presidency; and a pretty condition we shall be in, if it be so. The fact is that there has been an election, as the Hon. Mr. Morrissey will find

out if he will but wait patiently for a completion of the processes prescribed by law. Possibly this is precisely what he does not propose to do. The end might not be of a cheering character.

Of course, if Mr. Morrissey has resolved upon making all things even in this half satisfactory way, he has also determined to retire from the gambling business in generaland this is the most encouraging feature of the whole affair. He can hardly intend to go on with pool enterprises, after such a demonstration of their certain uncertainty, for nobody will have anything to do with him, or them. Moreover, they will not be unreasonably suspicious who venture to doubt even the gambling fairness of all Mr. Morrissey's tables, boxes, roulettes, and of his many games played therein and thereon. He has need to have made all the money which he is rumored to have made by his election operations, if he really means to bring to this exasperating conclusion. them Persistent and headlong gamesters are usually great fools, at least moon that side of their characters, but we doubt if they would be fools enough to put money hereafter into Mr. Morrissey's pools, especially if he now charges three per cent, as it is said that he will, on all sums returned, after keeping them on interest for his own benefit for a month or so. Sporting people have rather a hard time of it. They maintain a perpetual chatter about fairness, and the "rigor of the game," whether the game be with cards or enes or fists or horses; and yet they are always snuffing the air for a taint of fraud. Mr. Morrissey has heretofore passed for a man not only sans peur (in the ring) but sans reproche in the betting-room. He certainly must mean to retire from business.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S DISCOVERIES. The recent statement that Dr. Schliemann had resumed his excavations at Hissarlik, on the plain of Troy, at the invitation of the Turkish Government, was incorrect. After accompanying Dom Pedro to the Troad, he returned to Argolis, in order to continue the work of exhuming the ruins of the ancient citadel of Mykenæ. It was not generally considered a promising locality; for the ancient capital of Agamemnon had lost its importance, save that of tradition, long before the decline of Grecian power. In fact, after its destruction by the Argives, in the year 463 B. C., it does not appear to have been inhabited. When Pausanias visited the spot, more than six centuries later (about A. D. 170), he found the ruins in much the same condition as now, except that the tombs of the Homeric heroes were still distinguishable. But the rubbish and vegetation of 2,300 years have long since hidden everything except the so-called "Gate "of Lions," a part of the ancient Cyclopean wall, and a curious dome-shaped structure, known as the "Treasury of Atreus."

Dr. Schliemann found the work of excavation very difficult. With his accustomed thoroughness, he first went down to the native rock of the rugged hill upon the crest of which the old city was built, a depth of 25 feet below the surface, and then drove lateral shafts in several directions. Although the remains of the masonry uncovered were of a very interesting character, and some coins, pottery, and implements were found, the result seemed slight in comparison with the great labor and expense. The most valuable object he recovered was a mold, or die, for coining money. But now, all at once, the patient explorer has his splendid reward. In a letter to the King of Greece, written at Mykenæ on the 28th of November, he announces that he has discovered the monuments described by Pausanias as the traditional tombs of Agamemnon, Cassandra, Eurymedon, and their companions, who were slain at a banquet by Clytemnestra and Ægistheus. The tombs, he says, are surrounded by a double parallel circle, with tablets evidently erected in honor of the dead. Within them he found an immense quantity of archaeonot be said that Mr. Morrill has "afforded document in the hands of Senator Ferry, the logical treasures, including a number of arti-'good reason for relaxing the oppressiveness President of the Senate. A dishonorable trans'of taxation." He shows, on the contrary, action? Bless you, no! It is only "a little who speaks of the "gold-abounding Mykenae." cludes thus: "The treasure alone is sufficient flag a pocket-handkerchief, and its anto fill a large museum, and the most splendid in the world. In succeeding ages I am sure "it will attract to Greece thousands of strangers from abroad. As I am laboring simply for the love of science I waive all claim to the treasure and offer it, with intense en-thusiasm, entirely to Greece."

It did not need this offer to satisfy the world of the purely enthusiastic, unselfish character of Dr. Schliemann's devotion to Homeric research. When we consider how many precious records of the Past the earth still hides in her bosom, and how many thousands of fortunes far greater than his are either idly held, senselessly squandered, or narrowly bequeathed, we must heartly rejoice in this last success for his sake, since he has so nobly earned it, no less than for the sake of the world which will profit by it. The superb works of Grecian art, rising one by one to the sunshine after their long sleep under the sod at Olympia, will also be given to Greece. Athens may soon become the depository of a collection richer and more beautiful than has hitherto existed. Thus far, all research has confirmed, explained or continued the ancient historical records. We now know far more of the early history of our race than Herodotus knew, and we shall soon understand the age of Homer better than any Greek who lived in that of Pericles. As we advance in Time, we see further backward, and with a clearer vision. This is an inestimable gain; and we cannot be sufficiently grateful to the few men who are now laboring to secure and increase it.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GALE. To a careful observer of the weather, its sudden change on Saturday could not have been wholly unforeseen. The record of the thermometer for some days previous had lingered near freezing point; on Friday night it was slowly rising. At 1 p. m. on Friday the barometer, already indicating a low point of pressure for the season, began show a further decline. The fall gained increased rapidity during the night, the mercury sinking, between 6 and 9 p. m., a tenth of an inch; between and 11, another tenth; between 11 and 12, another; from midnight to Saturday 4 a. m., two-tenths; a total fall of six-tenths of an inch in fifteen hours. This was a sharper and greater decline than that which preceded the cyclone of September. During most of Friday the sky was clouded and at times threatening. With these three facts-a rising thermometer, a falling barometer, and a lowering sky-the near approach of high wind and rain or snow could not fail to be recognized in advance. The Government predicted colder northerly to westerly winds and areas of snow, followed by clearing weather. THE TRIBUNE, as the result of its local observations, said, at midnight, Friday night:

These conditions portend storm. Rain or snow and

high wind may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity. If there is a smowfall it will at first be wet snow. The storm is not likely to be of long continuance, and there is probability of a clearing sky on Sunday, succeeded by very cold weather.

These predictions for both Saturday and Sunday were fulfilled to the letter. Nevertheless, in its suddenness and blinding fury, the tempest of Saturday morning must have exceeded the anticipations of even the weather-wise. Fifteen minutes before 5 a. m. Saturday, snow and rain began falling together, lightly enough in the first three or four minutes. But at five minutes before 5 a howling blast came from the West, intensely cold, and carrying a volume of snow and rain that seemed to fill the air with a solid mass. At the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn side, the appearance was as if a vast body of white smoke or steam were rushing in from the river, and several of the ferry-house lights were suddenly extinguished. People who saw it could scarcely realize that it was only a storm. There was just enough rain with it to fasten the snow wherever it fell, notwithstanding the violence of the wind; and almost instantly every exposed surface was sheeted in white. The downfall was of very brief duration, but the cold wind increased in intensity, and continued during the day and

evening. In the very full description elsewhere given of the wreck and damage inflicted by the gale, it will be seen that its severity far exceeded the average of such visitations. Heavily anchored ships were torn from their moorings, and even vessels lying alongside our docks were injured. On the coast there has been great danage to shipping, since no amount of precaution could have insured safety in the teeth of such a gale. Let us be thankful that no fire broke out in this city during the high wind; by flames so fanned, whole blocks of buildings might have been enwrapped as in a blast furnace.

"A COLD SNAP."

"Snap," according to Mr. Bartlett, as quoted by both the W.'s, is an Americanism, and so was the temperature of yesterday and of Saturday, low enough to amount to a positive inconvenience, and testing pretty severely the whole family of furnaces, boilers, burners, and other devices for securing a comfortable artificial warmth within doors. Outside, all was positive frigidity; a particularly cold soil was felt in cold feet; the wind, in itself sufficiently disagreeable, was made more so by clouds of fine dust from the dry ground; and when an unfortunate man's hat blew off in Broadway, a comparatively small per cent of the passers stopped to see whether he would overtake it or not. Nobody walked who could run; nobody stayed out who could go in; and everybody meeting everybody said that it was cold. Overwise people might sneer at this as platitudinous and hackneyed, but it was in the mouths of the multitude all the same. And why not? There might be matters of more importance than the state of the thermometer; but they were not many. Literally, the cold weather came home to the business and bosoms of men, hindered them, tweaked their noses, numbed their ears, filled with rheum their eyes, scoffed at their wraps, and pierced their cuticles. Not to speak of it would have been an absurd affectation of insensibility; not to write about it now would be grossly to neglect a current topic. Of a cold which everybody felt so warmly, who would not write con fuoco if only to thaw

his fingers by handling a few metaphors? No doubt there was (as Shakespeare says) a goodly catching of cold." That's a trifle, however, considering the number of medicaments, sweet and bitter, which are good for it. Tis the most common-lot complaint of all. Babies have it and snuffle and sneeze in their first innocence. School children have it, and all the seminary resounds with the multitudinous barking. Church-goers have it, and mix their coughs with the hymns and the responses. A great deal is known of it, for 'tis an epidemic which keeps people at home only in its severer stages, and everywhere it is its own herald, its dog who desires to be let in. When they're chronic, men are known by their coughs. They are a language, crusty, conciliating, timid, bold, patient, or irascible. How irrepressible they are, we may observe in the sanetuary, when some suffering worshiper would fain smother an unseemly interruption of the service. How he writhes and chokes, how scarlet he grows in the face, and how fearfully and sacrilegiously he explodes at last! Then another takes up the burden, and yet another; children hack from a sense of duty, and old people because 'tis natural to their age, until pew and gallery resound with an improvised litany of the lungs, loudest of all in the best passages of the sermon, which the poor gentleman in the pulpit must preach, mauger all unseemly and irritating

and irritable interruptions! Out of the frostiness of the toes as well as the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. There can be no life without an atmosphere; and those who would understand this might do so better by trying an hour or two under a great exhausted receiver. The books of every poet have each of them its climate. Shakespeare himself in this respect, as in so many others, is the greatest of all. How wintry is that scene which Hamlet begins with "The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold;" to which Horatio responds: "It is a nipping and an eager air." And how many must yesterday have remembered that fine song with which "Love's Labor's Lost" concludes: "When icicles hang by the wall, And Dick 'the shepherd blows his nail." "Coughing "drown'd the parson's saw," then as it does now, and the birds now sit "brooding in the 'snow" as they did then. Yesterday was not the first cold Sunday by many; there are cold Sundays which have passed into tradition; ave. and cold Mondays too for that matter. Men come and go, but the world and the wind wag on in their old ways.

Cold weather is a trial; it is very irritating to some constitutions, but then it is equally exhilarating to others. The brilliancy of the earth yesterday was a compensation for much discomfort. The sun threw a golden light over all; distant scenes were so well defined as to seem near: and there was a quick sharp vitality in nature which charmed almost as much as the quiet and slumberous brooding of a midsummer noon. It has been said till it has dwindled into a musty old saw, that each season has its beauties; but we forget them in the alternation, until suddenly equally in Spring or Summer, in Autumn or Winter, the loveliness of the time flashes upon us like something unheard of and onseen before. So, too, we are so accustomed to talk of the discomforts of Winter, that we forget how beautiful and happiness of the home and its glory of the fields and woods, brown and naked as they are.

All that we need is a good overcoat, and both eyes wide open. Nature, if we do not frighten her away by our importunity, will be as warm in January as in June.

IS IT BEST? That was a thoroughly manly, albeit despondent tone, in which Mr. John Welsh of

Philadelphia recently resented some unjust criticisms upon the conduct of the Centennial

Board of Finance, of which he has been the

singularly faithful and brilliantly successful

President. "The general drift of the article."

he said, "and especially the closing paragraph.

"if you will but place yourself in my position,

" would not be very agreeable to you, and the " more so if, abandoning every private interest, you had for four years devoted yourself "to a work such as the International Exhibi-"tion, with a determination that it should not, " for want of any personal sacrifice, fall short of the character which the honor of the "country demanded, and which devotion and 'sacrifice have resulted most successfully and "elicted even your own warm commendation. "It is the misfortune of the present day, no 'matter how pure one's motives may be and "how carefully one's steps may be taken in "the discharge of a grave trust, that the press "will, without a proper survey of the whole case, pronounce its anathemas and make the "world believe that they are deliberately and "justly uttered. I hoped for better treatment from The . . But disappointment is apt to be a companion through life, and when such cases occur as that of which I now write, they tend to make one better satisfied that its end cannot be very far off." Mr. Welsh is not alone in the feeling he so forcibly expresses. In business and in politics our best men are often prompted to the same complaint. The frequent assaults upon the private character, or the business integrity, or the intellectual honesty of men occupying positions of trust, and the eagerness of many to believe dishonoring charges without evidence, are symptoms of an unhealthy disposition of the public mind. It may be urged that bitterness prevails among all classes in consequence of the reckless course of some in high places. It may be natural for a community that has suffered much in the past to condemn without hearing all against whom the voice of envy, malignity, or ignorance may be lifted, but is it best? What is character worth if not to furnish a prompt answer to every prima facie case, and how shall confidence ever be established in good things if the first breath of scandal is to put upright people on the defensive? Is it best to foster a system the natural consequence of which would be to place the

the power to create with the few. To create and develop into living power may exhaust the capacity and bring into play the skilled labor of youth, manhood, and old age, before the cherished desire is attained; but the work of destruction may take but a moment. This is true in the world of art, of science, and of letters. It is no less true in business. Men at the head of great business enterprises often have reason to feel it most keenly. There is a growing tendency in the community to strike at men and institutions that have risen above the average bound of prosperity. As the qualities that achieve marked success are not understood by the majority, who are unable to appreciate and apply them in their own lives, so the measures which successful men adopt and apply to the government of their own business and to institutions under their care are often bitterly condemned, and the very material that has been used in the past, and is now being used to build up this prosperity, is declared by these critics inadequate and misplaced. Men who have successfully carried out great enterprises, and who stand in positions of great responsibility, rarely have the sympathy of their fellows. Their policy will often be disputed, so that the labors of such men are twofold; first, to pursue the wise course; second, to pull after them those who can neither see nor appreciate. Anxieties and doubts such men have; fears which some times make their hearts stand still; but what makes them despise much of the public criticism with which the press and society abound is the fact that real dangers or vital errors are not touched upon, while immaterial points, or perhaps their most prudent actions, are sav-

achievements of a lifetime at the mercy of any

The power to destroy exists with the many;

reckless or malignant critic?

agely assailed. Wholesale and partisan denunciation is fast becoming a peculiar habit of the American people. We are reaping the reward of it in the mistrust which burdens the very air we breathe. Are we to have better times in business when one seems to vie with another in doing all in his power to break up what confidence remains? Can we have better times in politics when the most faithful public servant, after a lifetime of honest work, is instantly discredited the moment some irresponsible person breathes a slander against him ?

PERSONAL.

Gen. McClellan and his family will spend

the Winter in Baltimore, as will also Gen. Marcy, Me-Ciellan's father-in-law. Mr. Carlyle has come to high titles in the Prench newspapers. In dealing with his letter on the Conference they call that Briton of brawny brain "ford Carlyle."

Viscount Maidstone, who enlisted the second time as a common artilleryman, has been refused by the

officer commanding the regiment. It is reported that he has callsted again in a cavalry regiment. Mr. Goldwin Smith has not abandoned his Corneil professorship. He is only going to spend the

Winter in Italy. His home is "The Grange," Toronto, the property of his wife, formerly Mrs. W. H. Boulton. Mr. Spurgeon doesn't believe in keeping polities out of the pulpit. In one of his prayers, lately, he thus expressed himself; "And, O God, give our senators wisdom, especially at this critical time. Let not the extraordinary tolly of our rulers lead our country into war, and change our rulers, O God, as soon as por-suble."

Mr. Charles Reade, the champion of female scholars, has another subject. Miss Sarah Purchase Griffiths, a young English woman, who has been educated at Fontainebleau, has passed the matriculation examina-tion of Paris, and will attend the Sorboune Lectures in order to obtain a licentiate's degree in natural

Mr. Matthew Arnold has just reprinted in Macmillan's Magazine his poem, "The New Strens, which was originally published without his name in a small volume which was afterward withdrawn. That was 25 years ago; and now Mr. Swinburne, who has more than once revived its memory and asked for its republication, has at last persuaded its author to printing

Mr. John Morrissey has been polite to the special correspondent of The London Times, who says corhim, and found him. like most really great men, very affable and unaffected. I say 'honor' advisedly, for I look upon him as one of the most stupendous products of New World civilization, much in ethics or politics what ara is in physics.

Mr. Chaffee and Mr. Teller, the new Colorado Senators, are both natives of this State. Mr. Chaffee has grown very wealthy in Colorado, and holds much the same position. there, says The Troy Times, as Mr. Jones does in Nevada. He is a large mine-owner, a rich banker, thrifty and sagactous. He is a good mus, and talks in a plain, earnest, practical sort of way. He has been for 20 years a widower, and has a beautiful your daughter.

An immensely wealthy Genoese, Marquis of